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THE GIVER'S REWARD.

Who gives and hides the giving hand
  Nor counts on favor, fame or praise,
  Shall find his smallest gift outweighs
The burden of the sea and land.

Who gives to whom hath nought been given,
  His gift in need, though small indeed
  As is the grass-blade's wind-blown seed,
Is large as earth and rich as heaven.

The Homestead.

"But, Katy dear, won't you listen whilst I explain why I was unable to be with you yesterday?"

"No, Mr. Amory, I will listen to no excuses, nor do I wish to continue your acquaintance. Did you not promise, for certain, to be at the picnic and row me on the lake? And was I not asked to keep the first dance for you? A nice laughing-stock you made of me before Lizzie Randall and Clara Ward. Of course they knew why I refused to dance the first set—although Frank Churchill would scarcely take a refusal. Then to think you would have slighted me before them all! Don't think, sir, I allowed them to see I was annoyed; I just danced all the evening, and enjoyed myself thoroughly."

"Dear Katy, I am sorry I disappointed you; but—"

"Disappointed! Mr. Amory, not at all. I found Mr. Churchill a most amusing companion, and a much better waltzer than you are. Lizzie Randall was cross enough when she saw he did not leave my side all the day. But the most delightful part was his driving me home in his charming Stanhope; I never enjoyed anything so much in my life. He drives admirably—as he does everything else, I fancy. I expect him every minute, for he said he should certainly call and inquire how I was after yesterday's exertion."

"Then, Miss Langley, I have the honor to wish you a good afternoon. I should be sorry to intrude my unwelcome presence when so entertaining a companion is expected,"

Each turned from the other; Katy going toward the homestead, and Harry Amory walking with quickened pace toward the village.

The above dialogue had taken place at the gate of an old fashioned farm—house. The speakers had for some time been looked upon as lovers, though no pledge had been made on either side. Katy's angry words will explain how Harry Amory had offended.

She was an only child of Farmer Langley, who having lost his wife when Katy was five years old, had since done his best to spoil his pretty daughter. At the time we make her acquaintance she was just eighteen, and though a warm-hearted affectionate girl, yet from her position as beauty of the village, had met with such homage from the village swains that she could ill brook the apparent neglect of her most favored lover.

Could Harry have seen her as she hastened to her own little room, and there, throwing herself on the bed, gave way to a hearty cry, he would not have felt so bitterly angry at the petulant beauty's words.

"I won't cry any more," said she; "he will be sure to come to-morrow, and then I will be good and make it up with him. He must know I didn't mean what I said of that conceited Frank Churchill! I hate him and I only danced with him to tease Lizzie Randall, who makes love to him so openly. Harry is worth a thousand such as he! Coming, father!" she cried out, as she heard his voice calling her.

"Where have you been pussy? I have good news for you. Harry Amory was sent for yesterday by the squire, and he has been promised the steward's place. I always thought the lad would do well. I met Humphrey, the head gardener, and he tells me it is quite settled. Harry was with he squire all day yesterday, going over the accounts. I fancy some one knows who will be mistress of that pretty cottage near the park gates," he added, pinching her cheek. "Ah! here comes Harry. I suppose he'd rather tell the good news to you alone; so I'll be off to the kitchen to get something to eat."

Katy's cheek flushed with pleasure as she heard the latch raised, and she rose to welcome her lover. What was her disappointment and disgust to see—not Harry, but Frank Churchill, who, noticing Katy's eager joy, came forward with the greatest alacrity to take her outstretched hand.

Poor Katy could scarcely command herself to give the intruder a civil greeting. Her guest, however, evidently considered his presence acceptable, and took no notice of her embarassment; if he remarked it at all, he rather put it down to the overpowering honor he was conferring in visiting a mere farmer's daughter.

Frank Churchill had come on a visit to his uncle, the village doctor. He had studied medicine, but having a small independent income, was too indolent to make much progress in his profession. He was to stay with his uncle six months, and then see if he would be taken as his partner.

As yet he had done nothing toward ingratiating himself with his uncle's patients; but, on the contrary, had caused great heart-burnings in the younger portion of the inhabitants. The men despised him for his conceit and foppishness, whilst he looked down on them as mere clods. The village lasses were dazzled by his fashionable clothes and many perfumes. Then, again, he had brought from London a Stanhope, which had never been seen in those parts before.

Lizzie Randall, the lawyer's daughter, made furious siege to the Adonis, but he treated all with the most supercilious air. Katy Langley alone had passed him by as unworthy of notice; and this from the village beauty, had piqued his vanity. On the day of the picnic, what was his delight to find he had made a favorable impression! He thought it would be a good way to pass his six month's probation to make love to the city belle.

Little did Frank Churchill think he was making a slight impression by his lisping talk, whilst he stroked his mustache with his delicate looking hand. Even his conceit would have received a check had he known how indifferent his companion was to his most flattering attentions.

Katy was greatly relieved when her father entered the room, and so took her visitor's attention from her. Farmer Langley was not pleased to see who his guest was, for he, like most others, looked upon him as an empty headed, affected fellow, The man soon after took his leave, after vainly asking Katy to allow him to take her for a drive on the morrow.

Just as he was leaving the house he came upon Harry Amory, who, between struggling with his anger and love was wandering about the neighborhood of the Homestead, undecided whether to call and make it up with Katy or not. He had loved her for a long time, and had only waited to have some settled income before asking her to be his wife.

The rector had early taken a fancy to the intelligent lad and had devoted many hours to the improvement of his mind. Harry Amory was consequently better educated than most of his class. His good friend had not stopped at this, but had recommended him to the squire, who, finding him useful, had employed him in many ways. He was often called upon to perform the duties of the steward, who was old and infirm. No direct promises had been made by the squire, but still enough had been said to lead Harry to suppose that upon the death of the old man he should fill his office. All in the village looked forward to his then asking Katy to be his wife, and installing her as mistress of the steward's lodge.

"So, Amory, I have to congratulate you on your rise in life," said Churchill. "Well, my good fellow, make haste and find a wife to keep you company in your pretty cottage. Shouldn't mind living there myself, and fancy I know one who would be glad to go with me," and he nodded toward the Homestead farm. "Kate Langley is not so far amiss—eh, Amory? and deuced fond of your humble servant. Well, ta-ta; shall be glad to hear just such another has taken a fancy to you."

"The heartless coquette! So this is the fool's game she has been playing with me!" exclaimed the irate lover. "So that is a fellow she prefers to me, who has loved her so long! Let him have her, I say; but I won't stop here to witness their courtship. So this is the end of all my hopes! Just as my desire is accomplished and I can offer her a home, I am balked of my greatest treasure. I will be off to the squire and let him know I have changed my mind about accepting the steward's office. Ned Glover will be glad enough to have it, so I will be doing no harm. So good-bye, Kate Langley!" he cried as he waved his hand toward his Homestead, "May you be happy with your new-found lover!"

* * * * *

"Katy, child, what is this I hear? Giles, the plowman, has just brought the news that Harry Amory has thrown up his new situation and is gone to London! Wonder if the lad is mad? But what is the matter with the lass? Here, Martha! hurry! Why, the child has fainted!"

Katy had not fainted; she was keenly alive to her sorrow. So Harry had taken her hasty words in earnest, and was gone—forever, perhaps. Should she never see him again?

Taking the weeping girl in his arms, her fond father soon learned the particulars of the lovers' quarrel. He saw his child was to blame, but could not understand Harry's not attempting to see her again. He did not know of his meeting with Frank Churchill, and the wrong impression that had been made on him.

Poor, poor Katy! She was indeed severely punished for her petulance.

* * * * *

Three years passed away, and she only heard that Harry was in a merchant's office in London, and doing well. All this time he had never once visited his native place. She hated Frank Churchill so thoroughly for being connected with her quarrel with Harry that even he could not mistake her sentiment toward him.

He soon ceased to notice her, and often remarked to his female admirers that "Katy Langley was getting decidedly plain."

Katy passed her time chiefly in attending to her old father. She seldom joined her companions in any of the village gayeties, and was entirely changed from the hasty, coquettish beauty who had smitten so many hearts. Many were the offers she had, even now, but she turned a deaf ear to them all, vowing within to remain true to her love for Harry.

"Katy, there's to be a grand cricket match next week; so get your finery ready, child, and we will both go to see it," said Farmer Langley. "I was a good hand at a bat in my young days, but I hear they have some new-fangled mode of bowling, which I should like to see."

Katy remembered, with a sigh, that Harry had been the best bowler in the village, but she quickly smothered it, and promised to be ready.

Very lovely she looked on the Saturday afternoon when she went with her father to the cricket-field. Her complexion was still as purely white and her cheeks as rosy as when, three years ago, she had parted from Harry. But now, added to this, was more sensibility—more heart in the expression of her face, and her soft, blue eyes, though bright as ever, were more often cast down. Not a word had her father said as to who was expected to join the cricketers.

Harry Amory, after so long an absence, had come on a visit to an aunt in the neighboring town. His old comrades of the cricket club had soon looked up their best bowler, and upon his play they chiefly depended to beat their antagonists.

"Ah, Amory; glad to see you again!" The voice was Frank Churchill's. "Just married, you know, and spending a few weeks with the old man before settling in London. Deuced slow hole, this, to pass one's days in. Got the old fellow to advance me enough money to purchase a practice. You know my wife, I think? Will go and bring her to speak to you."

"Ah, Harry! how are you, my lad? Glad to see you again! How long do you intend to stop among us? But I must not keep you," said Farmer Langley, "for there's the umpire calling you to play. Shall see you again presently."

Harry's party were very nearly disappointed of their victory. He played so recklessly at first that the Ainsworth Club was delighted. All at once he seemed to brace himself for the struggle, and one after the other threw down their bats to make room for others, till the match was gained at a single inning, with forty runs to spare.

"Gloriously done, Amory," said Churchill. "See your hand has not forgot its cunning. But come, my wife is in yonder tent, and wishes to congratulate you. Here she comes to speak for herself."

Turning quickly round to make his escape, Harry came face to face with a lady.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Amory! Charmed to think that you have beaten the Ainsworth Club! Don't you find the country dull after London? Perhaps we shall be neighbors there."

"Neighbors, Miss Randall! Your father is not going to move to London—is he?"

"Oh, dear, no! And I am not Miss Randall," she simpered. "Why, you have been talking to my husband; and only think, you did not know that I was married! Frank, I thought you had told Mr. Amory."

Harry never knew what answer he made but just then catching sight of Farmer Langley coming toward him, he hurried to him and astonished the worthy man by drawing him aside and eagerly asking if Katy had not once been engaged to Frank Churchill.

"Engaged to Frank Churchill!" exclaimed the farmer. "What are you thinking of? Katy despised the fellow. He's got his match now. Lizzie Randall was always a rare vixen, and her father was only too glad to give Churchill a round sum of money to marry her. I don't envy him his life with her,"

"But Katy? Is she single, and where is she?"

"Ah, lad! you were over-hasty to take notice of a spoiled child's angry words. She is not far off; I left her in one of the tents."

Katy watched the game with the greatest interest; she had at once recognized the famous bowler, and her heart beat fast as she did so. Would he notice her? There was her father talking to him; and—yes, they were coming toward the tent. Seized with a sudden fit of shyness, Katy made her way out at the back of the tent, but was soon overtaken by Harry.

"Katy, dear Katy?" he exclaimed, "three years ago I left you, thinking you had thrown me over for Frank Churchill. I was a mad simpleton for believing his boasting talk. I came to-day expecting to find you his wife, and only just now found out how vilely I have been deceived. Katy, will you forgive me when you know I have been wretched ever since we parted?"

Katy's answer is not recorded; but what it was may be guessed from Harry leaving the cricket-field with Katy leaning on his arm.

Katy being unwilling to leave her father, and the post of steward being again vacant and a second time offered to Harry, he threw up his appointment in London and once more settled down in his native place. A month after the bells of the village church rang out merrily in honor of the handsome couple who were that day united

Ladies in the House of Commons.

What do we mean by the "deer pen?" Nothing more nor less than the Ladies' Gallery in the British House of Commons, which is a disgrace to the nineteenth century, yet into which it is more difficult to penetrate than into Buckingham Palace. Admission can only be obtained from members, who ballot for seats seven days in advance. As there are 567 members the struggle for seats is animated. Time was when women had equal rights with men in visiting the Commons. As far back as 1675 my sex occupied the Stranger's Gallery—A privilege they enjoyed until February, 1778, when a great debate took place on the state of the nation. The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Norton, and other *grandes dames* not only occupied the seats ordinarily assigned to them, but took possession of those under the front gallery. According to "Grey's Debates," a Captain Johnstone, of the navy, angered that the House should have been cleared of male strangers, among whom were friends he had introduced, insisted upon the withdrawal of all strangers. A rule then existed which enabled any one member to exclude visitors—an abused rule, which has been recently modified. No less than two hours were required to enforce this order, and that two hours' scuffle with the weaker sex led to their banishment from the Commons.

From 1778 to 1834 women obtained a glimpse of the House by looking through a hole over the largest chandelier—a hole constructed to carry off hot air and the smoke of candles! Before the present Houses of Parliament were designed, when legislation was carried on in a temporary building, women were allowed to stand and peep through eyelet holes bored in a sort of box erected behind the Strangers' Gallery. Far better is the sheep-pen of to-day, but it is a pen, Originally it was divided into three compartments of seven persons each. A dozen years ago, however, the dividing walls were removed. Since then other improvements have been made the last of which is the elevation of the ceiling and an attempt at ventilation; but the gallery still remains small, dark and well-nigh intolerable. Hung high in the air, like a bird-cage, a heavy iron grating conceals its occupants from the view of the house, and, unless a woman is fortunate enough to obtain one of eighteen front seats, she sees nothing and hears with difficulty. Yet when, in 1875, Sergeant Sherlock proposed to remove the prison bars he was unmercifully snubbed.

Through many windings, up innumerable stairs, women attain the door leading to their pen. On a visit, one hour before the House assembled, it was locked, and a dozen women stood before it ready to make a raid on the front seats. At last the imposing usher appeared, unlocked the door, and the scramble began, but we were stopped in our mad career by the imperturbable person in black, who, after comparing our names with those on his list, allowed us to proceed. "This is beautiful, is it not?" said an elderly lady to her companion. "What have you brought with you?" "Sherry, sandwiches and some sal volatile." "Very sensible, my dear," added the elderly lady. "Just before leaving home I had some sausages, because they are staying. Women speak little in this pen, the effect of the grating being depressing. No men are allowed, M. P.'s excepted, who drop in occasionlly to see their friends. The only diversion is tea, or a chop served in a retiring-room

Alarm Telephones.

A Chicago police officer suggests the addition of telephone boxes to the system of alarm telegraphs in use in our cities. In connection with the alarm a reserve force is to be maintained at the stations with wagons and ambulances, and all the paraphernalia necessary for riot or accident. Should it be a murder, robbery, or any other crime, the perpetrators of which have escaped, the alarm is to be given to every man in the district by sounding a large bell, which is to be placed upon the roof of the station. Upon hearing this, every officer on duty is to run to the nearest telephone box and correspond with the station; and it is also proposed that they report by the same means every hour, whether anything occurs on their beats or not.

What the key is to the watch the prayer is to our graces.

Earning a Living.

It is very hard to understand how the mass of men live in any large city, where everything, from a wink of sleep to a mouthful of food, must always be paid for. But it is much harder to understand how women eke out a subsistence; for they have far less strength, inferior health, and generally much lower wages. It is estimated from reliable sources that some 60,000 women in and about the city of Philadelphia alone, earn their own living, and that the number steadily increases from year to year. They are of all grades, from servants to fashionable modistes, book-keepers, artists and managers. A number of them are members of intellectual professions, such as medicine, journalism, lecturing, acting. Not a few of them earn a good deal of money, notably actresses, milliners and dressmakers, and often they acquire a handsome independence. The profits of actresses are probably higher than those of any other feminine calling; then come milliners, and next dressmakers. Lecturers have hitherto made considerable money—Anna Dickinson cleared, it is said, $40,000 in one year—but recently the public has cared very little for them, the business having been overdone and the quality of the lectures having grown very poor. A number of women who had done very well at it have been obliged to retire from the field for lack of patronage. Actresses, on the contrary, command higher salaries and secure more lucrative engagements than ever. But they must have talent, some power of attraction. They cannot, as many women believe, rush upon the stage without any mental endowment, and get suddenly rich. Milliners and modistes, after they have gained a fashionable reputation, thrive famously; but they are necessarily few. The bulk of the sex employed as seamstresses, saleswomen, teachers—the teachers who do well are exceptional—copyists, and the like, get very meager compensation. It is calculated that, of the 60,000 feminine workers, the average earning is not over $4 to $4.50 a week. How they can pay their board or purchase food and shelter with such a pittance eludes comprehension. And then, it should be remembered that the majority of them provide for others as well as themselves; for it is a general rule that anybody who can earn money is sure to have dependents. Ordinary servants, of whom very few are American, are said to be more comfortable than educated and refined laborers of native stock. They get from $2.50 to $4 a week, and have good food and lodging included, which is a most important consideration. While many American women would materially improve their condition by going into the kitchen, they shrink from doing so because it seems menial, and our born republicans hate to be menials. For a woman to earn her own living is far harder than shows on the surface. To some women it is little less than tragical.

Sam Houston.

Bowyer Miller, a man of admirable character and education, when he had concluded his legal studies decided to establish himself in Tennessee. It was soon after the war of 1812-1814, and in visiting the circuit judges to obtain their certificate of professional qualification, he fell in with Sam Houston, fresh from the campaigns of Alabama and elsewhere in the gulf States, in which he had accompanied General Jackson and who had determined to adopt the profession of law. The young men were at once confidential, and Houston frankly avowed his own educational deficiencies and limited opportunity of qualifying himself, occupied as he had been for the few years preceding the excitements of the war.

"Miller," said he, "I shall tell the judges that they needn't expect much learning from me. We shall be examined at the same time. If a question of difficulty is asked don't be bashful; answer it. Leave those that are easy to me. I am not at all jealous."

Miller, who was well-qualified, was amused, and promised to do anything in his power to aid him:

Arriving at the residence of the first judge, this agreement was kept up. Houston invariably introduced the examination by a narrative of something connected with the war, and with a jocular admission of his own difficulties in pursuing his legal theories. A question having been asked upon the abstruse common law doctrine of executory decrees and contingent reminders, Mr. Miller modestly repeated the exposition of his authorities, and the judge amplified the reply with remarks upon the channel of judicial decisions.

We are not to suppose that the examinations were very technical or strict. At a succeeding examination, however, Houston in a reply to a question upon the same subject took up the reply and repeated the information that he had acquired, and when they called on the last judge, Houston observed that the two preceding examinations must have been satisfactory, and Judge White gave his signature and made the young man stay all night.

Within two years from that time Houston had been elected either as State or District Attorney, while Miller, discouraged at the prospect of his professional success, returned to Virginia.

A Single Bean.

The history of a single bean, accidentally planted in a garden at Southbridge, Mass., is traced by a correspondent, who figured out its produce for three years. The bean was planted in a rich, loamy soil, and when gathered in the autumn, its yield, as counted, was 1,515 perfectly developed beans from a single stalk. Now, if each bean produces 1,515 more, the sum total of the second years' product would be 2,295,225, equal to 1,195 pounds, 597 quarts, or 2,390 army rations equal to 18⅔ bushels. This would be the product of the second year. Now, if we plant this product and the yield is the same, we have a product of 5,168,058,830,625 beans, equal to 1,371,890 tons, or 42,871,572 bushels or 548,756,068 soldiers' rations. This third planting would give the steamship Great Eastern 92 full freights.' Few beans, however, start so well as this one did.

MATT M——was a qeer genius. A neighbor found him one day at an enormous wood pile, sawing away for dear life, with an intolerably dull saw. "Why don't you sharpen your saw, Matt?" asked the neighbor. Looking up with an inimitable droll expression, he replied, "I should think I had to work hard enough sawing the wood pile without stopping to sharpen saws.'

In a Great Kitchen.

No; it was not hushed, for there was simmering and sizzing, and a subdued sound of frying, like the atunement of an orchestra. They were notes of preparation. Occasionally a lad would dump a scuttle of coke on the floor, and a white capped man would run a tongs over a gridiron and make a metallic sound, like a boy with a stick on a paling. All the time, however, as a bass there was a rustle of steam, as it pulsated and bubbled through the copper tanks. There were a hundred odors in the air. Here was the faint smell of parsley, of thyme, whiffs of clover, fragrance of mace, savors of onions, slight reeks of garlic, with acidities of lemons, all tempered, blended and commingled into one general savory whole. It was as a Flemish picture of abundance, when one got a sight of the provender, for an ice receptacle is opened for an inquisitive woman. Here lie blond chickens, with legs of snow-white veal, and ruddy tenderloins, and marbled roasting pieces, and whole sides of mutton, all garnished with their lace-work of fat. In this one there is fish; and green blue-fish, and red snapper, with vermiculated mackerel, and cardinal colored lobsters—for they are boiled—with lordly-striped bass, complete the ichthyological tableau. And here is the bread batch—all apart in another room—for piled up to the ceiling stand in layers the brown-crusted loaves, the white crisp rolls. Then there is fragrance again; for the inquisitive woman is led by her nose to where the pastry cooks—there are six of them—are compounding their cates. Could a whole generation of pie eaters ever get through those innumerable rounds of pumpkin, apple, mince, and custard pies? There is great seething and tumultuousness about that huge iron drum, and the steam bursts forth now and then, as if from a Hecla. But it is not mud which comes up to the surface. There tumbles up in the most jolly and inviting way, done up in linen cloth, vast quantities of dumplings! How they bob up and down in the scalding fluid! How much indigestion is there? I repress the thought, amazed at a man who patiently turns the handle of something which looks like a churn. "What might that be?" is asked. "Hard sauce," is the reply. "Fifty pounds of the best fresh butter, about the same of sugar, and a pound of nutmeg, with four quarts of lemon-juice; it takes three hours hard working; the boss do say he is going to run her by machinery, and I wish he would," and the hard-sauce compounder wipes his forehead. Just beyond, on a separate table, a Frenchman was making eclairs. The crust had been already turned out, and from a huge bowl, with a brush, he was giving his eclairs a glaze of chocolate. To the main kitchen the visitor returned, attracted by a new odor. Here was the roasting going on. Six, eight, ten separate ribs of beef were slowly turning, with five haunches of mutton, but mutton and beef were not commingled; they were ten feet apart. "Never would do ma'am," said the roaster; "them two things—beef and mutton—has to be put apart—the hodors of one is agin the other." And, taking a winch from a nail, he wound up a jack which was four feet high. Then the machinery, which had been going round and round in a slow, majestic way, quickened its pace. "It's the touch off at the end that does the business." Then this really great roaster took a basting spoon that would hold a quart, and slowly trickled the gravy over the revolving beef.

"Billy, show madam the fish-bilers." Billy took off a cover neatly balanced by a chain pulley and weight, and showed in a huge copper kettle, divided into various compartments, the salmon and the striped bass, which were boiling. Steam pipes gave the necessary heat. During the short interval the visitor had spent in examining the other portions of the kitchen, the scene in this particular locality had changed. Now there was a row of voices, a din of feet, and great odors of cooking meat. Beefsteaks were sputtering; flares of fire from gushing fat puffed up along a vista of broilers; waiters came rushing in with bowls; plates clattered, and spoons were beaten, tattoo like, on the china. The clock pointed to 12:30 o'clock. People were so busy roasting, broiling, stewing, serving, that it was no time to ask questions. What was this? Where was it all happening? Why, in the largest luncheon and dinner restaurant in the great metropolis of New York.

Indians in Florida.

There are to-day within the borders of Florida about 250 warriors, and, including women and children, 800 Indians in all, divided up into four towns or lodges, over all of whom Young Tiger Tail is the chief. He is about thirty years of age. One of the Indian towns is in Polk County, on the west side of the Kissimme River, near Lake Pierce. These Indians live almost entirely on the natural resources of the country, such as deer, turkey, bear, and fish; they make from the bud of the cabbage palmetto and bamboo brier root, which they reduce to a pulp by boiling, what may be considered a substitute for bread, and it is very nutritious and palatable. They also have small patches of sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and corn, but do not rely on the latter productions. They raise no cattle, but have a good stock of hogs and ponies on the range. They dress in primitive style (flaps and gowns), and refuse to civilize, but are perfectly harmless. Notwithstanding they live almost entirely without shelter, sickness is almost unknown among them, and they live to a ripe old age. Another town is on Fisheating Creek, near Lake Okeechobee. At this place the council meet annually to make laws and punish crime, and at which meeting (in June) they have their "green-corn dance." Another town is found on the opposite side of the Kissimme, at what is known as "Alpatioka." Another is near Shackleford, on the Everglades, west side, fifty miles below the Calosahatchie River. Another town on the east coast near the Miama River. Over each of these four towns at the annual or "green corn dance," a chief is elected or appointed who reigns supreme for the coming year. The chief thus selected yearly is the man who has killed the most bears during the year, this being the qualification necessary for the candidate. There are no people who punish more severely for either adultery or fornication, by cutting the ears and nose of the man or lashing publicly the female. To this grand council the criminals from all the towns are brought, tried, and punished. Slavery still exists in Florida, and the slaveholders are the Seminole Indians, who still hold several, and would like to purchase more.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Favors of all kinds double when they are speedily conferred.

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

Avoid an angry man for a while—a malicious one forever.

A judicious silence is better than truth spoken with charity.

Nature is the master of talent; genius is the master of nature.

Have a care of whom you talk, to whom, and what, and where.

Make not thy friend too cheap to thee, nor thyself to thy friend.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

What is becoming is honorable, and what is honorable is becoming.

Earnestness of purpose can spring only from strong convictions.

There can be no true thankfulness where there is no benevolence.

You should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.

The good which you do may not be lost, though it may be forgotten.

He that catches more than belongs to him, deserves to lose what he has.

The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter will be our own.

The trouble with many communities is, that their dead men refuse to be buried.

Man believes that to be a lie which contradicts the testimony of his own ignorance.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity, and an enemy cannot be hid in adversity.

It is good in a fever, and much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and smooth,

Never send your guest who is accustomed to a warm room, into a cold, damp bed to sleep.

Taking a penny that does not belong to one removes the barrier between integrity and rascality.

Patience on a monument is all well enough for poets, but doctors plant their patients beneath.

Never fail to offer the easiest and best seat in the room to an invalid, an elderly person or a lady.

Never neglect to perform the commission which the friend intrusted to you. You must not forget.

The loud tones in which some persons appeal to reason imply that reason is a great distance from them.

The happiness of the tender heart is increased by what it can take away from the wretchedness of others.

Intellectual pride is less outraged by the obscurities of faith than by the authority with which it is clothed.

Let every one sweep the drift from his own door and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

Christianity is the element in modern civilization that secures it against the vicissitudes of another civilization,

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out wholesome fragrance; reverie is the same flower when running to seed.

It is safer to affront some people than to oblige them, for the better a man deserves the worse they will speak of him.

We may dwell so exclusively on the many forms of right-doing as to shut from view the presence of goodness itself.

Right habit is like the channel, which dictates the course in which the river shall flow, and which grows deeper and deeper with each year.

A man need only correct himself with the same rigor that he apprehends others, and excuse others with the same indulgence that he shows to himself.

Of Trebonius, Tullius said: "I am glad he whom I must have loved from duty, whatever he had been, is such as I can love from inclination."

Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking out for what he sees in himself.

Infamy is where it is received. If thou art a mud wall, it will stick; if marble, it will rebound. If thou storm at it, it is thine; if thou contemn it, it is his.

Handsome people usually are so fantastically pleased with themselves, that if they do not kill at first sight, as the phrase is, a second interview deprives them of all their power.

Great vices are the proper objects of our detestation—smaller faults of our pity; but affectation appears to be the only true source of the ridiculous.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him he gives him for mankind.

The very heart and root of sin is an independent and selfish spirit. We erect the idol self, and not only wish others to worship it, but we worship it ourselves.

Universal love is like a glove without fingers, which fits all hands alike, and none closely; but true affection is like a glove with fingers, which fits one hand only, and fits close to that one,

It is when our budding hopes are nipped beyond recovery by some rough wind that we are most disposed to picture to ourselves what flowers they might have borne had they flourished.

The great sorrows of life are either a curse or a blessing to us. Even the open grave may be a doorway into the heaven of a larger faith or the open way into a life of solemn despair.

The intellect of man sits visibly enthroned upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only, as God revealed himself to the prophets of old in the still, small voice from the burning bush.

Man is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil which keeps the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and woman think that time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost. It is really the cement put in to fill up the joints, to keep out the weather and preserve the building.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

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	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
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½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

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Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev Smith will preach next Sunday morning

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon, English.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Lase, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

The appointment of Stanley Matthews as a judge of the supreme court of the United States is not only a most disgraceful exhibition of nepotism on the part of the fraudulent president, but when considered in connection with the history of the returning board rascality by which Mr. Hayes was foisted into the presidency it is an offense to common decency and common honesty. Besides it is objectionable on account of being virtually a second appointment to the supreme bench from the state of Ohio. It is against public policy, too, because Mr. Matthews is an attorney for the Pacific railroad companies and because the supreme court will soon be called upon to readjudicate the case involving the constitutionality of the Thurman act, which requires those corporations to fulfill their contracts with the government. Hence there should be no hesitation on the part of the senate to reject the appointment. Mr. Hayes ought to be sharply rebuked for selecting a member of his own family for this high position when he had his choice among a hundred republican jurists and lawyers of better standing than Mr. Matthews. He should be sternly reminded that the people have not condoned the trickery and fraud by which he was awarded the presidency, notwithstanding the fact that they have tolerated him in an office to which he was never elected. He should be taught, too, in the most impressive manner that there are other states in the Union besides Ohio. The rejection of this odious and impudent nomination will, if we mistake not, be hailed with delight by men of all parties througout the country.—*Patriot.*

* * *

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, '81.

In four days Gen. Garfield will be declared to have been elected President of the United States, under the forms of a resolution which passed the Senate on Wednesday last, and which the House will adopt in a day or two. It is simply the resolution under which most previous counts have been made. It has the endorsement, not only of previous Congress, but of nearly every member of the present Congress. The count will be made by tellers. This is as declared in the Senate, only a makeshift for the present occasion, but there is no reasonable hope that congress will at an early day adopt a mode of procedure to govern in all such cases. There is a general desire in both Houses to do so.

Aside from politics altogether, it is a gratifying fact, that the President to be counted in on Wednesday, and inaugurated in less than a month, possesses the regard of a vast majority of Congressmen, and of other public men, in the country. It is pleasant to say, too, that his course since the election has been all that could be desired. The intentions of no President elect were ever kept more to himself. Never, appearently were less promises made, or injudicious declarations of future "policy." Except Mr. Blaine it is doubtful if any man living has an assurance of a Cabinet position. From what is said by those supposed to be most in the General's confidence, I judge that New York will have the Secretaryship of the Treasury, notwithstanding what has been published about that position going to a Western man. And as to "policy," I am more than ever convinced that, so far as the administration is concerned, we shall have little of the subjects which have for ten or twelve years taken up the time in the executive branch of the government. I mean sectional questions, and those growing out of the civil war. I believe an earnest attempt will be made to substitute others for them.

Not one man believes to-day in an extra session of Congress where ten were confident of, one week ago. It is yet too early to say that the two Houses will agree either upon a funding or a Reapportionment bill but there is no doubt of the passage of all appropriation bills. As to the funding measure, it is thought probable that a compromise will be reached by putting the interest on bonds at 3½ per cent. and on Treasury, at three. There is so much diversity of opinion among members of the House as to the number of Representatives to be provided for in a Re-apportionment bill, and it being a matter in the details of which the senate never interposes, so that a conference committee is not to be expected, there is a general opinion that no agreement will be reached during the session.

CARROLL.

* * *

Mr. Garfield says he is going to make the republican party in the south "respectable." But hadn't he better begin nearer home—say in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York?

AUDITORS' REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

DR.		
To balance from settlement Jan. 1, 1880.	$3,727 17	
To cash received on taxes during year	42,334 96	
To cash received of com's, fines, &c.	2,338 30	
To county tax on unseated lands	5,735 81	
		$53,776 24
To balance due county January 1, 1881	$5,757 50	
CR.		
By county orders paid	$44,307 89	
By amount paid state assessment	1,700 85	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery	10 00	
By balance	5,757 50	
		$53,776 24

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.]
T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.] } Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.		
Andrew Gregg	$607 44	
Jacob Dunkle	150 00	
George Swab	350 00	
Henry Beck, clerk	700 00	
		$1,807 44
Jury Commissioners' Pay.		
D. W. Kline	24 48	
John Shannon	20 06	
Henry Beck, Clerk	30 00	
		74 54
Auditors' Pay.		
James T. Stewart	30 00	
T. B. Jamison	30 00	
George R. Williams	30 00	
C. L. Buffington, clerk	30 00	
		120 00
Improvement and Repairs.		
H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail	108 84	
J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary office	35 54	
R. J. Doak, painting at jail	12 40	
H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail	23 89	
D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail	6 50	
E. Black, painting gutters at jail	11 42	
Williams & Bro., painting, &c., jail and court house	77 65	
Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house	11 81	
W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail	545 84	
Phœnix Planing Mill Co., lumber at treasurer's office	9 49	
Samuel Pletcher, work at court house	39 58	
H. W. Houtz, work for jail	23 00	
S. D. Wetzel, work at treasur's office	5 69	
M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail	11 00	
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail	22 25	
John Harrison, work on cells at jail	35 00	
		977 90
Court Expenses.		
Jurors' pay	3,552 23	
Commonwealth costs	1,225 23	
W. F. Reber, reporter	307 50	
J. H. Vosburg	30 00	
J. I. Hagerman	10 00	
B. Galbraith, court crier	98 00	
R. Galbraith, janitor	350 00	
Tipstaves' pay	268 00	
M. J. Dolan, special detective	200 00	
Court proclamations to sheriff	42 00	
Summoning jurors	113 00	
		6,165 96
County Prison Expenses.		
Mrs. Haller, for washing	21 35	
Mrs. Shaffer, for washing	17 90	
Mrs. Ungart, for washing	17 37	
S. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail	4 50	
N. A. Lucas, wood for jail	2 50	
B. F. Leitzell, wood for jail	7 50	
Robert McKnight, gas bills	243 60	
Lawrence L. Brown	223 00	
Alexander & Co, coal	94 45	
W. T. Twitmire, furnace, &c.	244 57	
Theo. Deshner, repairs at jail	23 75	
I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners	1 65	
Lyon & Co., clothing for pris'ers	2 25	
Harper Bros., " "	45 76	
S. & A. Loeb, " "	57 18	
S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners	86 02	
Jno. Hoffer, clothing for pris'ers	33 54	
J. C. Derr, gas burner &c.	1 75	
J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing	3 26	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, &c.	28 85	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	10 00	
J. Reynolds & Co., grate and brick for range	5 00	
Penn'a R R Co, freight, &c	81	
C. Schrock, repairs at gate	1 50	
W. W. Wolf, repairs at heater	2 00	
D. Eberhart, repairs at stable	1 00	
W. S. Galbraith, repairs at jail	16 20	
H. Spangler, removing ashes	6 00	
		1,203 45
County Printing.		
P. Gray Meek	153 30	
F. L. Hutter	80 55	
E. T. Tuten	173 00	
Fred. Kurtz	70 00	
E. C. Bender	72 75	
Shugert & Forster	160 30	
Deininger & Bumiller	6 00	
Walter & Deininger	70 00	
		785 90
Bridges.		
Bridge views		31 30
Port Matilda bridge—		
Murray, Dougal & Co	888 00	
Sam'l Brugger, engineer	12 88	
J. E. Speering, contractor	60 00	
		960 88
Marsh Creek bridge—		
Townsend, Brown & Co	796 00	
Wm. Lyons	774 75	
W. F. Reynolds & Co	15 25	
Samuel Brugger	98 47	
		1,684 47
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	68 00	
J. E. Speering, Pt. Matilda b'ge	162 50	
J. G. Jones, foot bridge	3 48	
Chaney & Thompson	4 52	
J. G. Jones	22 50	
J. G. L. Meyers	8 00	
Samuel Brugger, repairs Unionville bridge	4 75	
Jno. I. Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge	122 63	
J. D. Hall, repairs at Howard bridge	1 50	
Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge	672 00	
James Bradley, rafting Milesburg bridge	3 50	
		1,073 38
Ordinary Expenses.		
Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek	4 50	
Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven	10 00	
Commissioners' expense to Port Matilda	13 60	
Commissioners' expenses holding appeals	263 25	
R. M. McKnight, gas bills	135 70	
Counting congressional and county returns	25 50	
A. Hoy, attorney, county vs. First National Bank	8 75	
Water tax, 1879-80	250 00	
H. Beck, entering cases in docket	10 34	
L. L. Beck, copying registrations	42 00	
L. L. Beck, removing ashes	1 50	
Alexander & Co., coal, court house	65 74	
L. L. Brown, coal, court house	166 67	
H. Y. Stitzer, stationery, &c.	16 18	
Express and freight	21 60	
Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account	45 00	
Jno. T. Johnston, postage	30 56	
Houseal & Teller, meals for jurors	5 20	
Dan. Garman, meals for jurors	10 55	
W. A. Tobias, deed book	14 00	
J. C. Harper, books, &c. office	238 58	
W. E. Burchfield, books, &c. office	32 31	
C. W. Lambert, pruning trees	21 50	
Geo. F. Bisel, pens, &c., commissioners' office	2 75	
D. W. Eberhart, repairs at offices	2 25	
Henry Hoffman, mend'g chairs	5 85	
W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery, &c	3 50	
Wm. Mann, books, &c. offices	38 00	
J. A. S. Mallery, repair'g court house gates	1 50	
F. L. Hutter, registration bl'ks	21 55	
R. W. Dingler, ink	75	
Lane S. Hart, Digests of Election Laws	15 00	
James Murray, cleaning cess pool	50	
C. McConnell, mortgage book	14 15	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware, court house	5 20	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house	54 09	
Sechler & Co., spitoons, court house	50	
Jas. Harris & Co., hardware, court house	29 97	
B. F. Leitzell, wood, court house	2 50	
Jac. Garbrick, wood, court h'se	2 50	
Lieb & Garbrick, ice, court h'se	1 25	
W. A. Shroyer, repairing hat rack, court house	2 75	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., rope, &c	9 93	
Quinter & Brumbach, binding dockets, &c.	96 81	
D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests	2 80	
Mary Hartman, scrubbing offi's	1 50	
Jac. Schrom, binding matting court house	3 37	
W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office	1 72	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office	57 25	
H. C. Chronister, witness fees	2 58	
M. Morrison, rep'ring hydrant	1 00	
Logan Hose Co. subscription	15 00	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders	67 25	
B. Galbraith, wheel barrow	6 00	
Samuel Brugger, engineering	32 18	
N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations	1 60	
Teachers' institute	184 95	
Western penitentiary	282 04	
Agricultural society	100 00	
Hospital for insane	2,589 77	
Jno Spangler, sherriff, on ac't	1,447 74	
Bills and notes paid	11,592 25	
Road views	783 16	
Interest paid	3,901 52	
Repairs on real estate	15 50	
Premiums to collectors	32 00	
Redemption U. S. land tax	426 68	
Commissions on collections	53 01	
Election expenses	1,378 16	
Insurance on county buildings	615 65	
Inquests on dead bodies	36 21	
Scalp premiums	910 45	
Assessors' pay	2,039 11	
Refunding taxes	70 69	
State tax assessments	1,760 85	
Constable pay	405 00	
Commissions on lunacy	57 00	
C M Bower, com'ners' att'ney	75 00	
J C Harper, on account	247 00	
Refunding U S land taxes	284 11	
J H Dobbins, M. D., physician jail	100 00	
		31,083 49
Total amount paid		$46,008 74

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff,
In account with Centre County.

DR.		
To orders received on account		$1,602 76
To costs and fines received		178 00
Balance		475 85
		$2,251 61
CR.		
By balance at settlement. Jan. 1, 1880		$702 78
By boarding prisoners 18, 8 days at 40c.		739 20
By summoning jurors, April term		40 00
By summoning jurors, August term		31 00
By summoning jurors, November term		31 00
By summoning jurors, January term and filling jury wheel		51 00
By filling and mending 33 ticks at 60c		16 00
By notifying jurors not to atten April T.		12 00
By conveying three to insane asylum		120 00
By conveying one to penitentiary		40 00
By publishing proclamation, three c'rts		36 00
By window glass at jail		50
By fines		13 50
By election proclamations		6 00
By fish-basket notice published		14 25
By 72 turnkey fees		56 60
By removing fish baskets		315 30
By costs in commonwealth cases		26 00
		$2,261 85
January 1, 1881. *By* balance due at settlement		$475 85

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881 and did audit and settle and adjust the several and foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A D 1881.

JAMES T STUART, [L S]
T B JAMISON, [L S]
GEO R WILLIAMS, [L S] } Auditors

Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors.

1872		
*John Ward, Half Moon	$256 97	
*D Robb, Liberty	14 52	271 49
1873		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61	
*L C Rearick, Marion	15 80	23 42
1874		
*†*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte*	454 15	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93	
°Fred Kerchoff, Curtin	123 28	
*William Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	261 30	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	75 75	1,769 13
1875		
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte	758 83	
**J P Shope, Milesb'rg*	223 99	
**Jno T Lucas, Curtin*	7 26	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	1,066 83
1876		
**JH Morrison, Bellefonte*	426 94	
**T M Hall, Milesburg*	96 12	
**David Harter, Marion*	185 09	
**William Weiser, Penn*	324 37	
**G W Koch, Potter*	753 06	
**John Noll, Spring*	213 87	1,999 45
1877		
*†*Jackson Gorten, Philipsburg*	46 30	
*†*HC Holter, Howard*	95 46	
*†Uriah Stover, Benner	266 48	
*†*W H Fry, Ferguson*	1,336 21	
*†Geo Gensamer, *Half Moon*	295 87	
*David Robb, Liberty	294 03	
*†D W Orr, Marion	204 05	
**Joel Morris, Miles*	83 87	
*†*G W F Gray, Patton*	82 35	
*†*Henry Swab, Potter*	272 71	
**F H Dale, Rush*	29 06	
*†*H J Tibbins, Spring*	472 55	3,420 26
1878		
E. H. Carr, Milesburg	148 00	
F. O. Mattern, Philipsburg	375 97	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard bor	117 12	
Thomas Perdue, Benner	961 67	
J. C. Walker, Boggs	535 88	
†John A. Rupp, College	40 63	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	21 86	
C. P. Leitzel, Gregg	428 28	
D. H. Rote, Haines	43 06	
†John Carper, Jr., Harris	119 70	
John Craig, Huston	115 41	
William Tressler, Patton	140 36	
†John D. Foote, Penn	1,038 47	
F. H. Dale, Rush	658 26	
A. J. Swartz, Spring	1,469 59	
Jos. Thompson, Snow Shoe	68 87	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	193 09	
Sam'l Stephens, Worth	190 71	
J. M. Kline, Howard	46 01	6,792 94
1879.		
William Miles, Milesburg	180 70	
Robert Cook, Jr.	123 37	
A. C. Musser, Millheim	96 06	
A. N. Russell, Unionville	29 16	
†W. A. Taylor, Benner	1,603 71	
J. C. Walker, Boggs	621 59	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	124 94	
†G. W Keichline, Ferguson	513 81	
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg	193 22	
†J. H. Griffin, Half Moon	300 07	
J. M. Kline, Howard	372 68	
C. A. Courter, Liberty	111 57	
†J. J. Hoy, Marion	859 52	
George B Haines, Miles	569 85	
†Daniel Heckman, Patton	473 18	
†J. W. Messinger, Potter	692 66	
John Garbrick, Spring	874 35	
†Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe	62 24	
John T. Fowler, Taylor	292 86	
†David Yocum, Walker	939 59	
†Benjamin Stam, Harris	94 07	8,548 96
1880.		
John Potter, Bellefonte	3,779 65	
†Conrad Diehl, *Howard boro.*	349 89	
G. F. Kreamer, Milesburg	390 01	
†Wm. Kerstetter, Millheim	551 46	
Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg	1,188 81	
Edward Lucas, Unionville	163 07	
†Hezekiah Hoy, Benner	1,895 84	
J. A. Mulholland, Burnside	96 55	
†Emanuel Noll, Boggs	1,072 62	
†John W. Stewart, College	2,332 68	
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	239 79	
†C. B. Hess, Ferguson	3,056 97	
†M. L. Rishel, Gregg	2,656 96	
†W. L. Bright, Haines	1,348 09	
†Alex Everhart, Harris	1,516 88	
P W Barket, Half Moon	940 30	
†D W Kline, Huston	404 11	
John M Kline, Howard	635 87	
Daniel Herring, Liberty	900 69	
†John Spayde, Marion	1,348 63	
†John C Smull, Miles	1,426 03	
†H D Lee, Patton	1,002 28	
†Samuel Ard, Penn	947 83	
†Ellis Hesterman, Potter	3,522 32	
Robert Laws, Rush	178 57	
†Joseph Tressler, Spring	2,890 11	
Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe	403 82	
William Miller, Taylor	348 94	
William Spotts, Union	280 36	
†William B Shaffer, Walker	2,109 27	
†J M Denning, Worth	823 36	39,983 87
Total taxes outstanding		$63,847 30

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in part since settlement
‡Paid in full since settlement

Financial Exhibit of Centre County, January 1, 1881

ASSETS

Real estate	$434 54	
Milesburg borough	294 57	
Spring township overseers	2,583 00	
Benner township overseers	607 46	
Harris township overseers	20 00	
Philipsburg	3,504 83	
Andrew Gregg	306 18	
Potter township	126 47	
Worth township	23 58	
Liberty township	50 11	
College township	393 43	
Ferguson township	128 37	
Bellefonte	2,572 54	
Huston township	1,260 22	
I. W Munson	293 24	
Notes in A Hoy's hands for collection	2,241 94	
Notes in C M Bower's hands, for collection	1,598 87	
Notes in Commissioners' hands	2,871 20	
Taxes outstanding	63,847 30	
Adam Yearick	5,757 50	
		$88,314 34

LIABILITIES

John Spangler	$482 63	
J C Harper	1 55	
George Swab	42 50	
Jacob Dunkle	476 50	
Notes outstanding, bills payable	82,581 84	
Amt in C M Bower's hands considered not good	1,150 00	
Amount in Commissioners' hands considered not good	2,500 00	
		$87,225 54
Balance due county	$1,088 81	
Commissions to collectors during year	3,152 95	
Exonerations during year	1,490 63	
Tax assessed in 1880	42,751 34	

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from January 1 1880 to January 1, 1881. Witness our hands.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB
JACOB DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscribers executors of the estate of Adam Bower, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, will offer at Public Sale at Aaronsburg, on Saturday March 5th, 1881, the following real and personal property, viz: House and lot, Four Squares of Land, in Aaronsburg, Coalstove, 2 Beds complete, Lot of Bedding, 8 Day Clock, Sett of Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Settee, Breakfast Table, Bureau, Chest, Robe, Lot of Carpet, Mirror, Lot of German Books, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at the house of John. Bower, Aaronsburg, and will commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

D. O. BOWER,
JOHN BOWER,
Executor's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lenah Delby, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LUTHER D. STOVER,
Administrator.

Haines township, 6t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Royer, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY ROYER,
Miles township,
MICHAEL S. FIEDLER
Haines township,
Administrato

5-6t

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with said decedent are requested to call at his late residence for settlement, on Saturday the 12th of Feb'ry inst., or on Saturday the 19th inst.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, decease, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH,
Administrator.

Hartleton, Union Co, Pa.,
Jan. 20th, 1881. 6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have dissolved partnership in the grain business at Coburn Station, the dissolution taking effect from and after Jan. 1st, 1881.

G. W. STOVER,
P. H. STOVER.

3t

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 9th, 2m. WM. KREAMER.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg	ar 7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	ar11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 6.50	ar9.30	ar1.20	ar6.30
Lewisburg	6.25	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	12.56	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins. Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 05 a. m
" arr. at	Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore..	7 37 a. m.
" "	Williamsport.	8 20 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia.	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
" "	Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

THE
PHILA.
Branch
CLOTHING
HOUSE
Has now opened its
Immense Stock of
Fall & Winter
Clothing.
They
Suit your
eyes, your person and your
POCKETS.
Samuel Lewin, Manager,
BELLEFONTE, PA

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA
First Class in all respects.
This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.
☞ Omnibus to all trains. ☜
W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

Agents
$1,000 MADE IN 60 DAYS

Now is the time to make it. Prosperity has dawned upon the people of this country, and all are enjoying its blessings. YOU can just as well make a little money by devoting some of your spare time to our business. We offer one of the best opportunities ever yet given to any one to make money. It takes no capital. You do not have to invest a large sum of money and run a great risk of losing it. Your energy and your business capacity will be all the capital you will require. Ladies can engage in the business as well as gentlemen, and even boys and girls do well. Even if you do not desire to engage in business, we can impart information to you that will be of great value. You will readily see that it will be a comparatively easy matter to make from $10 to $100 a week, and establish a lucrative, independent business.

MAKE

Hay while the sun shines.

The business in **honorable**, straight-forward and profitable. Do not neglect this notice but write to us and find out what our business is. It will pay you and only cost the price of one postal card. We send full particulars free. Attend to this matter NOW for there is **money in it** far all who engage with us. If you can only devote one or two hours a day, or the evening, you can make $10 a week. You have only to write us to be convinced of this fact. Send us a Postal card with your full name and address plainly written thereon, and receive by return mail full particulars of a business that will surprise you and make you wonder why you never wrote to us before. Write at once, it will pay you.

Address
Buckeye M'f'g C.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.
MONEY!

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BARGAINS.
AT
THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS
YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,
BAULAND & NEWMAN
Our Motto is: One price the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory
SALE
OF
DRY GOODS AT COS
F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawl,
wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool &
SKIRTS, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,
Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER
AGENTS WANTED
LATEST IMPROVED
MOST POPULAR
BEST
NEW HOME
A PATTERN OF PERFECTION
MAKES NO NOISE
& DOES NOT FATIGUE THE OPERATOR
ORANGE MASS.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW-YORK CITY.

KAMPS
KAMP
THE BOOT & SHOE MAN
OF
LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Slippers & Ladies
WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance, I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Hoveh that buys for cash & pays no rent wherefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is
KAMP
KAMP'S

RATTLESNAKE WEED
TRADE OINTMENT. MARK.
RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.
RHEUMATISM,
Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.
NEURALGIA.
A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.
CURES GUARANTEED
in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Send for statement of cures.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO

40 CARDS With your name neatly Printed on, for 10 Cts. Songs, one cent each Send for price list. Address, F. MCLAUGHLIN, & Co. LEWISBURG, Pa.

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBR'Y 10, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Read our sale register.

WANTED.—A blacksmith at R. B Hartman's foundry.

—Township election tickets printed well and cheaply at the *Journal* office.

—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at York, Pa., March 16th next.

—Michael S. Fiedler and Mrs. Polly Royer, are the administrators of the estate of Geo. W. Royer, dec'd. See notice.

—The Presbyterians of Mifflinburg intend to build a new church and are already engaged in soliciting subscriptions.

—Mr. Luther B. Stover gives notice that he has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Delby, late of Madisonburg.

—The Job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—The Central Penna. Conference of the Evangelical Association will meet at Lock Haven March 3d, 1881. Bishop Thomas Bowman will preside.

GETTING POPULAR.—A. B. S. Harter is getting mighty popular as an auctioneer, and what is better—perhaps worse—"they say" he is going to run for sheriff.

—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, about ten to fifteen bushels potatoes and about five to eight bushels of apples. If it suits you to pay off your subscription in that way bring them along at once.

THE FATAL COAL OIL LAMP.—Miss Maud McCready, Fowler Station, Centre, was fatally burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp she was carrying. Miss McCready died after twenty-four hours of intense suffering.

—In Ayer's Ague Cure we have a positive remedy for fever and ague and all malarial disorders, and one entirely free from quinine, arsenic or other injurious drugs. It is the chemical and medical triumph of the age.

TAKE NOTICE.—Persons wishing to get family tickets for the German Exhibition, to be held in Millheim, next Saturday evening, can obtain them at Adolph Miller's Tobacco Shop, on Maine Street, opposite the Bank.

—At the regular annual meeting of the Millheim Cemetery Association on Monday evening the following officers were elected: President—Wm. Mauck. Directors—J. H. Reifsnyder, B. O. Deininger, Jacob Alter, W. R. Weiser, Elias Lose.

—Mr. R. M. Wolf and Mr. C. W. Hosterman have bought out our friend, Mr. G. R. Spigelmeyer, the active and successful merchant at Woodward. The name of the new firm is Wolf & Hosterman. We wish them much success.

—Our band boys are of the opinion that the Mifflinburgers do not appreciate good music. We are not well enough acquainted with the people down there to venture an opinion, but call upon *two* George Washingtons to rise and explain. Gem'men—you have the floor.

—We deem it entirely sufficient for all practical purposes to state that the Jersey Shore murderers—Geo. W. Smith and Catharine C. Miller, were successfully hanged at Williamsport, Thursday last the 3rd inst. A detailed account of how it was all done and what the criminals said, would be of no profit whatever to our readers. At least so we think.

NOTICE.

Wishing to close all my book accounts, I have determined to sell for cash or produce only from and after March 1st, 1881.

I will give my customers the full advantage of a strictly

CASH SYSTEM.

SAMUEL GRENINGER.

—Among the persons badly, but not dangerously hurt by the train wreck near Middleburg, in Snyder county, last week, was Mr. Wm. Haus, mail agent, a brother of Mrs. Wm. Mauck of this place. An account in the Selinsgrove *Times* says: Mr. Haus was so firmly wedged in the wreck that a part of the car had to be cut away before he could be extricated.

It is hoped that none of the cases will prove fatal.

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Feb 4th, 1881.

No. of pupils, males—26, females—20, total—46. No. attending, males—24, females—17, total—41. No. present every day, males—16, females—7, total—23. No. tardy, males—17, females—16, total—36. Average attendance, males—20, females—12, total—32. Per cent. of attendance, males—83, females—71, total—77. No. of visitors—3.

No parents visited the school during the week, nor at any time during the term, worth speaking of. Hope they will yet come.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

—The *Journal* office has every facility to print first class sale bills, and charges moderate prices. Don't you forget it.

—Don't fail to attend the annual meeting of the Millheim B. & L. Association next Monday evening. There is money in it.

—Monday morning early we met the biggest liar we came across in a long time. The fellow was over six feet high and wide in proportion, and said *it wasn't a bit cold.*

A SLENDER REVENUE.—Seventeen cents is the amount returned to the Postoffice Department by the postmaster at Haymaker, McKean, Pa., being the profits for the quarter ending December 31. 1880.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting and election of the Millheim Building & Loan Association will be held in the Town Hall, Millheim, on Monday evening the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance of the stockholders is requested.

B. O. DEININGER,
President.
A. WALTER,
Sec'ry.

—By refering to another page of the *Journal* our readers will find the annual county statement. It seems to be a fair and full exhibit of our county finances, showing where the tax-payers' money goes, where it comes from or ought to come from—but don't in many cases.

We may have a few comments to make on the matter next week,

—Our band boys just now serve a capital purpose to illustrate the different dispositions of human nature. For example just yell out—"*Mifflinburg*"—to a crowd in which the boys have a majority and watch the instantaneous effect. One will smile a nice, bland smile; another will laugh and ha! ha! outright; a third will look sad and sorrowful—affected to tears almost, while the balance will look around for stones to pelt you to death, as they did the primitive christians. But, happily, we live in a christian country, where you dare not stone your fellow man just at pleasure; and besides the stones are all frozen fast just now. For the life of us we can not tell what happened them down there, for the all say with strong emphasis and clenched fists that they are going to *remember Mifflinburg!* Hope they will.

A CARD.
To our Friends and Patrons in Centre county.

Owing to a large increase in our business we have concluded to remove to larger and better premises,

April 1st '81.

We are going to the place formerly occupied by Brooke's Confectionery, directly opposite Walls & Co's store, where we will have enlarged facilities to serve our customers.

The Millinery Department will be under the direct supervision of Mrs. B. Harris, who has already engaged the service of several experienced city milliners.

The Notions, Trimmings & Fancy Goods Department will be under the immediate charge of Mr. M. Harris, who will always endeavor to serve the interests of patrons, giving the best goods for the least money possible. Most Respectfully Yours,

tf B. HARRIS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The total vote polled for Presidential Electors in 1880 was 9,200,794, divided as follows:

Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat	4,444.313
James A. Garfield, Republican	4,437,981
James B. Weaver, Greenback	307,063
Neal Dow, Prohibition	9,664
Scattering	1,793

Hancock's majority over Garfield, 6,332.

Many papers are sorely troubled as to what will be the consequences if our state legislature should adjourn without electing a U. S. Senator. Our opinion is that the earth would revolve around its own axis and around the sun; that the weather would be just as cold—the snow just as deep; that crops would grow just as well; that the rich would be as independent and the poor as dependent—all the same whether we had two wooden U. S. Senators or but one. Of course, if a man of the intelect culture and experience of a Wallace or a Curtin could or would be chosen it would be worth while to feel a deep interest in the matter. But think of Henry Oliver as a U. S. Senator. *Ugh!*

HOW A CHURCH WAS BUILT AND CONSECRATED.

[The following article, clipped from the Emporia (Kansas) *Daily News*, was sent us for publication by Rev. J G. Shoemaker.]

Yesterday morning St. Paul's Reformed church, the new brick edifice at the corner of Constitution street and Ninth avenue, which stands as an imposing monument to the untiring energy and christian zeal of its pastor, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, was opened the first time for divine service. The original programme was varied to the extent of postponing the consecration of the house till in the evening and the morning hour was devoted to regular services, the pastor occupying the pulpit and preaching a very able sermon appropriate to the occasion, from the text: "The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him." The discourse demonstrated the inherent disposition of man to worship something above and beyond him, and to embody this object of homage in some material form, which, in the pagan world, finds expression in idols that are the work of man's hands, and with christians in temples erected to the worship of the living and true God, by whose spirit the sanctuary is pervaded. These houses, in which the divine presence dwells, even as the Shekinah in the temple of old, should be fit habitations for the occupation of Jehovah, and hence it is that we erect our churches in a manner that they may inspire reverence and suggest thoughts which are not associated with secular and common things. St. Paul's church, while modest and unpretentious, realizes to a singular degree, the idea embodied in the pastor's sermon. Without an intimation even of splendor, it is withal so thoroughly neat and comfortable, its various appointments are so happily blended, and such excellent taste has been displayed in its entire construction, that one can hardly realize that so much could be done with the means at hand and the comparatively small outlay. The audience room is 30x50 feet, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred people. The walls are very tastefully frescoed in the popular sandstone shade, which is relieved by a freize of light colors and graceful designs. A panel in the recess back of the pulpit bears the appropriate incription "Holy and Reverend is His Name," and the monogram composed of the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. The house is sufficiently lighted by day and ventilated by a row of neat windows on the north and south sides, and by two very handsome chandeliers, by night. The ceiling is of alternate strips of white and yellow pine, reinforced by heavy brackets in imitation of walnut, and the wainscoting, which reaches to the bottoms of the windows, is of pine and ash. The seats and pulpit, all of which were made in Emporia, are of poplar and walnut and reflect the taste and superior workmanship of the manufacturer. The aisles and space about the pulpit are covered with a very pretty carpet, the gift of the school-mates of the pastor's daughters, in Pennsylvania, and a handsome Bible donated by Mr. Prothero, formerly of this city, a hymn book and liturgy presented by the pastor's brother, complete the appointments of this pleasant house of worship.

THE DEDICATION SERVICES

Took place in the evening, when the audience room was filled to its utmost capacity, the pastor being assisted by Rev. J. D. Greenwald, of Sabetha, Brown county, and Revs. Kirby, Cordley and Burrows, of this city.

After short but felicitious addresses from each of these gentlemen, the pastor submitted to the congregation the full and complete historical and financial statement of its rise and growth, covering a period of time from the summer of 1896 to the present day. The cost of lot and building as far as completed, is $3000. The pledges and money, up to Sunday morning amount to $2000, leaving a debt of $1000 to be provided for.

The work of raising the deficiency succeeded the statement of the pastor, and through his efforts, supplemented by those of his brother clergymen and Judge Culver, who with a little practice would make Kimball the celebrated church debt raiser look to his laurels, the amount of $300 was subscribed, leaving an indebtedness of $700 to still provide for, which the pastor thinks the congregation will be able to handle and eventually liquidate.

Rev. Shoemaker has wrought a work in Emporia which does him great credit as a christian minister and we feel that we only reflect the sentiment of the community when we offer him our sincere congratulations on the satisfactory results of his earnest and faithful toil in the interests of Zion.

NOTICE.

The LITTLE JOURNAL is a neat little monthly paper for Children from 5 to 12 years of age and only costs postage paid 15 cents per year. Sample copy 2 cents. Address LITTLE JOURNAL, Lewisburg, Pa.

A COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.—Last week we were shown through the EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS, at Lewisburg, by the obliging proprietor, Wm. A. Davis, Esq. The concern seems to be entirely complete in all its arrangements, and Mr. Davis himself is an expert in the business. He has had many years of experience in this country, England, Germany and Russia. He showed us a number of shawls and gentlemen's suits which had been dyed and pressed, making them appear like new, at a small cost.

We have agreed to act as agent for Mr. Davis in this section and will attend to all work entrusted to us. Read his advertisement in another column and for particulars call at the JOURNAL STORE. tf

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."—The Musical Instrument Store of C. H. Hassenplug, Lewisburg Pa., will henceforth be carried on by Hassenplug & Thomas. They have on hand a large variety of Pianos, Organs, Organettes, and other musical instruments of all standard makes, which they sell at very low prices. They are gentlemen of high character and integrity and have large experience in the business. Mr. Thomas, who is well and favorably known in these parts, expects to make a thorough canvass of this part of Centre county, selling instruments, and we hope he may meet with abundant success. tf

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1y

News Miscellany.

IMMENSE quantities of Norway rats have been frozen to death in the pine forests of Elk and Potter counties.

A man who loves his family will always take his local paper and the man who respects his family will always pay for it.

A Chambersburg constable served a warrant on a man at Shippensburg, the other day, while he was standing at the grave with his mother, paying the last sad rites to the memory of his deceased father. That constable is the champion mean man, beyond doubt.

Many good men have been unjustly accused; but they generally live down slander. Who has never felt the lash of the scurrilous tongue? Who has never had his best motives suspiciously scrutinized? But you may settle it as a rule, that no man's reputation can seriously be hurt for a great length of time so long as his character is sound and good.—*Ex.*

The Bald Eagle Valley railroad company has purchased the Snow Shoe railroad. This purchase covers in addition to the railroad and stock, the control of upwards of 60,000 acres of bituminous coal lands; and $300,000 is the price paid for it. The Pennsylvania railroad company will operate this branch in connection with the Bald Eagle Valley road.

An Ohio paper proposes to number the hours of a day and night consecutively from 1 to 24, or from midnight to midnight, thus doing away with a. m. and p. m. in railway time tables and elsewhere. The advocate of the proposed new method says that there is no more reason for having two 12 o'clocks in one day than there is for two twelve-mile posts on a twenty-four mile railroad.

The California Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—It has been a fair day throughout that portion of the state which is under water, and the rivers and creeks are falling everywhere. About three thousand five hundred square miles of the Sacramento valley is under water. The losses cannot be even guessed at present, but the aggregate will be a stupendous sum.

Let Grave Robbers Beware.

MT. VERNON, O., Jan 20.—Three men attempted a grave robbery near Gann, in this county, and when near the bottom of the grave struck a torpedo, placed on the coffin for protection, which exploded, instantly killing a man named Dipper and breaking the leg of one whose name has not been ascertained. The third, who was keeping watch, succeeded in getting his companions into a sleigh and evading arrest.

In the whole History of Medicine.

No preperation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

SALE REGISTER.

Feb. 18th, John Dutweiler, Penn township. Household goods.

Feb. 24th, John S. Homan, Haines township. Live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 1st, Samuel M. Ulrick, near Penn Hall. Live stock, farming implements and household goods—nearly all new.

March 5th, D. O. & John Bower, Executors, Aaronsburg. Four squares of land, house & lot and household goods.

Feb. 25th. Administrators' sale, estate o George W. Royer, near Rebersburg. Live Stock farm implements and household goods.

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr Thomas Brungard, and Miss Emma Corman, all of Miles township, Centre Co. Pa.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. Geo. H. Stover, of Farmer's Mills, to Miss Mary E. Klinefelter, of near Madisonburg.

DIED.

On the 20th ult., in Miles township, Mrs. Solomina Anderson, aged 70 years, 5 months and 4 days.

On the 3rd inst., near Aaronsburg Sarah Fansler, aged 45 years, 8 months and 10 days.

On the 4th inst., near Freeport, Ill., of paralysis, Mr. John Stout, formerly of Millheim, aged 75 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.00
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17 00
Salt, per Brl	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	1.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	22
Hams	
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	30
Potatoes	
Lard	
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	3
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.30
Pea	4.00

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSER

DEALERS IN

Grain Cloverseed. Flour & Feed. Coal, Plaster & Salt

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Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

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COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

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STEAM DYE WORKS

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Proprietor.

All kinds of Silks, Mixed Cotton and Wool Goods dyed and finished in the best style. Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed or cleansed without ripping.

Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleaned or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderade prices.

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Millheim, Pa.,

has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

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HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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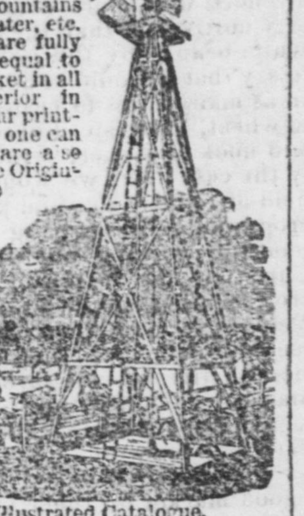

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IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.

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It Requires No Care.

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It Never Wears Out.

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1833 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

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Simple, Light and Strong.

No complicated Gearing. One man can do the work of two, and turn out a better job. The winner of First Premium wherever exhibited. Send for Illustrated Circular and Special Discounts to

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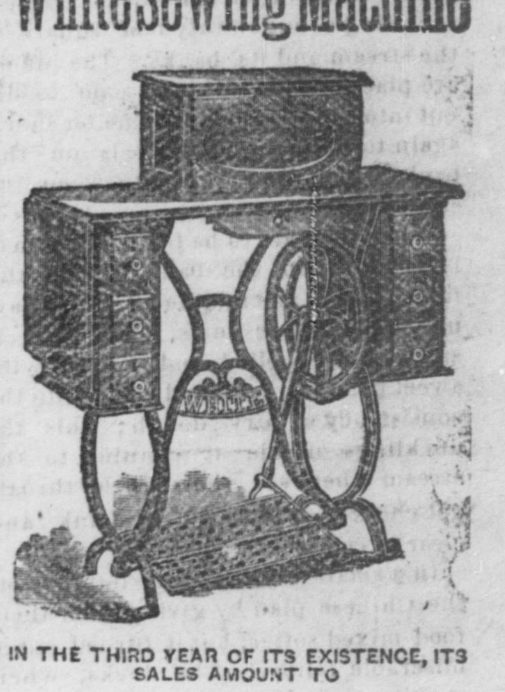

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Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

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The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to furnish in this line as anything and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

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has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

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(Established 1863) B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

A Chinese Duckery.

A Chinese duckery is an establishment, either afloat or on shore, devoted to rearing or feeding ducks, which, are, in most cases, salted smoked, and hawked about the streets of the large towns. I was much interested in observing the mode of treatment.

The ducks were hatched out by hot sand, and divided into lots of 100 to 150. These are taken to a stream as far down as it is possible, and there a temporary fence of wicker work is erected, inclosing about twenty feet square of the stream and its banks. The ducks are placed inside this, and soon toddle out into the stream and come on shore again to sit under mat sheds on the bank, which are required to keep the sun off them.

When they are to be fed, a clean mat is laid down on the bank, inside the fence, and in the middle of the day, under the shade mats. On this is strewed rice, boiled and mixed with sweet potatoes, etc., and made into the consistency of dry dough; this the ducklings nibble at running to the stream whenever their little throats get choked, so as to get a drink and clear to commence again.

In a small way I tried to improve on the Chinese plan by giving them their food mixed softer, but it turned out a miserable failure. The ducks, when shaking their heads, splattered the food over each others' backs, where it stuck and they did not thrive.

I was much struck with the way in which the Chinese seemed to know exactly how much the ducklings would consume at one feeding, and how little waste there was. A little boy generally attended about five lots of 150 or 200 ducks, and large streams are made to branch off into smaller ones, so that each lot could have a fresh run of clean water coming down on them. When the feeding was over, the feeding mats were lifted and washed below the second fence, and hung up to dry for next time.

When the ground where the ducks were fenced became dirty, which took place in four or five days, in spite of all precautions to keep it clean, the lower fence was shifted above the upper one, and the ducks put into it; this gave them fresh, clean ground, and they seemed to thrive to perfection. As the ducks grow two lots of 150 are put together, then two lots of 300, and so on; the extent of fencing being increased, and a boy dispensed with, the time between feeding is extended and labor saved.

When grown, they are herded in flocks of some thousands by a man carrying a long bamboo rod, and he moves them from rice field to rice field, where they puddle among the mud and are fed for almost nothing. They always get a tit-bit when they come home to their sheds at night (which are floored with dry earth, frequently changed and used for manure) this makes them very anxious to get home, and they are quite as anxious to get out in the morning, knowing there is nothing to be expected at home before night.

The Danger of Absinthe.

The habitual drinker becomes at first dull, languid; is soon completely brutalized, and then goes raving mad. He is at last wholly or partially paralyzed, unless, as often happens, disordered liver and stomach bring a quicker end. The liquor is dangerously seductive, because it seems, in the begining, to help the digestive organs, when it really hurts them, and very seriously. Many persons haveing been induced to take absinthe for indigestion, have thus gradually fallen under its baleful influence. The drinker is in most cases in seeming good health, having no thought of his peril, until the hour when illness has declared itself. He is apt indeed, to believe that he is remarkably well, and to consider all the stories about absinthe mere bugaboos. The earliest symptoms of ailment lead to an examination and to the knowledge that his entire system is deranged, usually beyond restoration. His first illness is apt to be his last, and death is a welcome relief. Absinthe has not long been known; in fact, it was not made a century ago. Some ninety years since a French refugee, Dr. Ordinaire, settled at the small village of Couvert, Switzerland, and acquired a very fine practice in the neighborhood. He prepared his own medicines, one of them being an extract of wormwood, which he held in high esteem and compounded with his own hands. He prepared it from a private recipe, and administered it to his patients with excellent effect. Before his death he imparted the secret to others, and the extract was extensively made and sold to peddlers. It was prepared from the yellow flowers of the common wormwood, and it was gradually improved, or rather deteriorated upon, until the present liquor had been obtained. In the Val de Travers, Canton of Neufchatel, about 190,000 gallons of this most alluring poison are anually distilled.

A Buried Forest.

It has been recently discovered that an oak Forest lies buried in the Valley of the Fulda, near Rosenburg, Hesse Cassel, Germany, at a depth of from six to nine feet below the surface. The wood flourished at a very remote period. The great number of the trees discovered were in good preservation; but, owing to the action of the water through unnumbered ages, they have become thoroughly black in color; they have become very hard and close, so that they would be good material for carving and ornamental cabinet work. Some of the trees are of great size; one taken out of a gravelly portion of the bed opposite the village of Baumbach, and since sent to the Geological Museum at Berlin, was 59 feet long, nearly five feet in diameter near the root, and about 38 inches at the top. It is reported that the furniture and fittings of the Geological Museum at Marburg are to be made from this long buried timber. It is not yet decided whether these buried oaks belong to a species still existing or to an extinct one.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Ventilation of the Cellars.—It would seem as if nowhere should dwelling houses be so healthful as in the open country, with ample space around them, and plenty of pure air and sunshine to keep them sweet. Yet they are often far from being the wholesome places they ought to be, with so many and so great advantages in their favor; and one of the reasons why this is the case is the commonly bad condition of the cellar. The American Cultivator has some suggestions on this point well worth heeding. The worst place for storing vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, mangels or carrots, is the dwelling-house cellar. It is utterly impossible to keep them from decaying more or less, and when stored in a dwelling the gasses emanating therefrom must ascend and find their way into the house and even the chambers. These gasses contain the germs of disease, which are pregnant with typhoid and malarial fevers. The best place for these vegetables is in pits, or in cellars under some of the out-buildings. They should never be stored in any place where the gasses could reach the milk room, or where the cream, butter or cheese is stored. A house can never be considered healthy where there is not the purest air in the cellar, and while every precaution should be used to prevent freezing, the proper ventilation should at the same time be secured, so that whenever the cellar door is opened no offensive odors would be perceived. The entrance to the cellar is generally from the kitchen, which is a great many degrees warmer than the cellar, and the air rushes up, and in a great many houses this is the only way in which it can be ventilated during cold weather. But although it may be imperceptible, there are always gasses ascending from the cellar, for it would be a rare case indeed to find floors or doors perfectly air tight; this renders it necessary to have the atmosphere of the cellar as pure as that of any of the rooms in the house, otherwise the dwelling cannot be a perfectly healthy abode.

New Method of Reclaiming Bog Land.—Dr. Playfair, of Edinburgh, draws attention to the German method of reclaiming bog land, which has already received attention at the Agricultural Department at Washington. The fundamental idea of this method is to cover bog earth with a deep layer of gravel, after means have been provided for draining the land, and to leave this gravel as a permament surface layer, which is never to be mixed with the bog earth that lies beneath it. Upon this ground the crops are grown. The surface shields the young crops from destruction by night frosts in the spring; it lessens the evaporation of water from the soil, and the radiation of heat also, and so keeps the ground comparatively warm, while, as experience shows, the buried humas can still supply the crops with food. The upper surface must never be plowed, so as to mix one soil with the other, but, when it becomes hard and incrusted it is worked with a sub-soil plow in such wise that the soil may be loosened without mixing one layer with the other. Some writers argue that it is better to sweeten the bog land first by burning, before spreading the gravel over it. It, however, is an open question, and no doubt exists that the method has merit. No manure is required. Instead of being exhausted by cropping, the reclaimed fields actually become too fertile. Twelve-year old fields still give the best crops of hay grass, cut over and over again for green fodder.

Beans as a Field Crop.—Probably there is not a crop raised on the farm attended with more profit when properly cultivated, that the old-fashioned white bean. By this we do not mean to say that it would be adviseable to put in as many acres to beans as we would to wheat, but instead of selecting some odd nook or corner, which is generally the case now, we would set apart a field of fair average and plant it to this crop, and after planting we would attend the working of the ground in a Christian-like manner. There is no crop on the farm generally more neglected. In many instances the land selected for the crop is of the most inferior quality on the farm, and when planted the cultivation is much neglected, but for all this the product usually pays as well as, and perhaps better than other crops. There is always a good market for them, and the planting, cultivation and the harvesting can be attended to when it does not interfere with other crops, which is a great advantage to farmers. There are many varieties which can be raised in this climate, and we hope that more attention may be given to their cultivation.

Wild Vines on Old Buildings.—Out buildings of all kinds, that have become dilapidated through time or by exposure to storms, may become objects of beauty by training wild vines, such as woodbine, wild grape or forest ivy upon them. These vines spread very rapidly from their lateral branches, or will increase to an astonishing extent by cutting or layering. The picturesque beauty of many of the rural villages in Europe is almost entirely owing to the vines that overspread the dwellings. Some of the more hardy grapes may be grown with profit over low buildings; and at the same time they will give a pleasant appearance to that which before disfigured the premises.

Experience teaches us that stock entering into winter quarters in good condition can be kept without difficulty while an animal begining the winter in a poor condition, notwithstanding an abundance of food, careful housing and the best attention, will invariably be in poor order the following spring.

For storing onions there is no better place than a dry, cool and airy loft, where they can be spread out thinly and looked over for the removal of those which may have begun to decay. Warmth and moisture are fatal to the keeping of onions, and much handling is almost equally so.

Dr. Curschmann relates the history of two cases of phthisis with abundant and fetid expectoration. One was treated by inhalations of pure carbolic acid; the other, first by oil of turpentine and later by carbolic acid. The inhalations were at first kept up for two or three hours at a time, later continuously. Both patients were relieved of their cough, and during the six months they were under observation gained twenty pounds in weight.

There are now four comets visible to this earth, through a good telescope, none of which can be seen with the naked eye. The first was discovered by Mr. Schaerbele at Ann Arbor, Mich; the second by Mr. Hartwig, of Strasburg, Germany; the third by Mr. Lewis Swift, at Rochester, New York, and the fourth by M. Faye, of Paris.

HUMOROUS.

"I am so glad you've come down to see us, Mr. Robinson," said Miss Fitzjoy. "I am sure you will find a great deal of interest in this city, and besides we do so like to reciprocate your kindness to us in the summer, up on that delightful farm."

"Yes, Miss, things are different about here, that's a fact. Everything looks mighty thrifty; but really now, do you think it's safe for me to go on the street. I hearn tell there's lots of pickpockets in the city."

"Why, bless your dear old heart. I'll take care of all your money for you."

"H'm, yes, I presume you will, when Josh and you——, but I guess I'll look out for it. I'm pretty sharp myself." And he went out for a stroll and came back with his pantaloons pocket cut neatly out, and every cent of his ready cash gone.

A hatchet faced woman of about 51 summers, with a wealth of freckles in her face and a snuff stick in her mouth, got into a crowded car on Galveston avenue. There were half a dozen gentlemen on the car, but none of them offered to give her a seat. After she had waited a reasonable time she said: "Ef eny of you galoots is waitin' for me to squat in yer laps, you are barkin' up the wrong tree, for I want you to underrtand I'm a lady." A dread that she was not in earnest caused six gentlemen to leave the car.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a candidate for organist, music teacher, etc. a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of the organist in office, was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

"Insanity is increasing among the women of America." Don't believe it. The women of America don't drag as long skirts over the dirty sidewalks as they did only a year ago; nor do they go along and every now and then make a frantic dive for a fist full of trail which is dexterously lifted by the left foot.

Fashionable young lady at a social gathering remarks, jestingly, to Gilhooly; "I wonder how much I would bring if I was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder?" "Just about five hundred dollars." "Why, my jewelry alone is worth that." "Yes, that I put it down in my estimate."

Mistress—As you've never been in service, I'm afraid I can't engage you without a "character." Young Person—I have three school-Board certificates, ma'am. Mistress—Oo, well, I suppose for honesty, cleanliness—— Young Person—No, ma'am; for literatoor, joggr'phy, an' free 'and drawrin'!

Some genius has invented a blowing machine with sufficient wind power to blow a man over a three-story brick house. It would seem now that we might dispense with Congress, but we don't suppose that body will take the hint and adjourn.

After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours hard labor over a letter to his girl and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on it, he first swears in a scientific manner for a few minutes and then draws a circle round the blot and tells her it is a kiss; and she, poor thing, believes it.

Vicar—"Sorry I never see you at church, Squire. As a leading man in the parish, you ought to be one of the pillars——." Squire—"Well, at all events, if I'm not a pillar, I'm one o' the buttresses—always to be found outside, you know!"

Invalid: "I've had a wretched night, Mrs. Wobbles." Nurse: "Dear, dear me, sir! I thought you slept most comfortable. Invalid (with a groan): "Oh, Mrs. Wobbles, do use the adverb!" Nurse: "Yes, sir; I'll see about it directly, sir,—but"—(puzzle)—"I reely don't think there's one in the 'ouse, sir?'

A letter addressed to "the prettiest girl in Sedalia, Mo," is posted up for a claimant. The girls all say, "It looks like his writing I wish they had just sent it to me and not stuck it up that way in a public place. I'll never get it now."

Little Charley had his hair "bobbed" the other day but did not like the operation of brushing. "Ma, that barber's brush made me squawk." Mother—"I did not hear any noise." Charley—"But I squawked in my thinks."

A gentleman speaking of the happiness of the married state before his daughter disparagingly said: "She who marries does well; but she who does not marry does better." "Well, then," said the young lady, "I will do well; let those who choose do better."

A German radical philosopher has said that a man is what he eats, meaning that his body and his brains are built up out of his food, and are therefore, coarse or fine, according to what he takes into his alimentary canal.

"If I should put on green glasses and view this class, would I not be deceived in their appearance?" "Well—no, I don't think you would."

A young lawyer wished to cite an authority on a case he was conducting, and not being able to remember it, his opponent wittily remarked, "Though lost to cite, to memory dear."

If you want to ascertain how many eggs are in last year's nest just try to borrow a few dollars from an old-time friend.

What is the difference between a farmer and a bottle of whisky? One husbands the corn and the other corns the husbands.

Mr Middlerib, who was in the army, irreverently calls his night shirt his napsack.

Coal is so black that it is wonderful how a dealer can make a ton so light.

It is said that a pig lives only twenty years. And yet the world is filled with much older hogs.

Speaking of cities, is Awl Benny a shoemaker's last stopping place?

He is a dry man who whets his appetite on salt.

The leap-year gait is "go-as-she pleases."

DOMESTIC.

Are Your Closets Ventilated.—There is nothing so handy in a house as an abundance of large, roomy closets; but because they are handy and extremely useful they are apt to be abused. There are many things which, as a matter of course, are always put into a closet, of which the article of outward wearing apparel make a large part. There are always things which ought not to go into the closet, i. e., a closet adjoining or closely connected with, a living or sleeping room. Of such are all soiled undergarments, the wash clothes, which should be put into a large bag for the purpose, or a roomy basket, and then placed in the wash-room or some other well aired room at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closet may be, if there is no ventilation that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garments after being worn for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign—it may be hurtful—matter which free circulation of pure air can soon remove but if this is excluded, as in many close closets, the effluvia increases, and the clothes, closets and adjoining rooms in time possess an odor that any acute sense of smell will readily detect. Every closet in daily use in which the night clothes are hung by day and the day clothing by night, should have an airing as well as the bed. If the closet can be large enough to admit of a window—and it is in some cases—an ample provision for sunlight and a circulation of pure air is provided in the window, which should be left open for a short time each day. In the case of small closets a ventilator could be put over the door, or even in it. It many cases such precautions for pure clothing are not practicable, and the next best thing is, to see that the door of the closet is left open for half hour or so each day at that time when the windows are thrown up and the large room is purified with fresh air from out of doors. In this way; first, by keeping out clothes intended for the wash; and, second, daily changing the air, the closets may be comparatively pure.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Cheese Pudding.—Melt half an ounce of fresh butter in a saucepan, stir into it a tablespoonful of flour; when the two are well amalgamated, put in a small quantity of milk and about three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese. Stir the mixture on a slow fire till it assumes the appearance of thick cream, but be careful not to let it boil; then add some white pepper; mix thoroughly, and, if required, add a little salt; keep on stirring the mixture at a very moderate heat for about ten minutes; take the saucepan off the fire, and stir the contents occasionally until quite cold, then stir into them the yolks of three eggs beaten up with a little milk and strained; and, finally, the whites of five eggs whisked into a white froth. Put the mixture into a pudding dish, and put it into the oven at once. Serve quickly, as soon as the pudding has risen and the top is well browned.

Bleaching Flannel.—Flannel which has become yellow with use may be bleached by putting it for some days in a solution of hard soap to which strong ammonia has been added. The best proportions are one pound and a half of hard curd soap, fifty pounds of soft water, and two-thirds of a pound of strong ammonia solution. The same object may be attained in a shorter time by placing the flannel for a quarter of an hour in a weak solution of bisulphate of sodium, to which a little hydrochloric acid has been added.

Everybody is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limpid as spring water, and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin, and as a natural hair renewer.

To Whiten Old White Lace.—Iron slightly to straighten, fold, sew in a linen bag, let lay in pure olive oil twenty-four hours, then boil in a solution of soap and water fifteen minutes, rinse in luke warm water, dip in water containing a very little starch; then take it out of the bag and unfold it to dry, lay it carefully on a sheet or napkin.

To Make Soap to do away with Rubbing.—Dissolve five bars of soap in four gallons of soft water, one and three-fourths pounds of salsoda, and three-fourths pounds of borax; stir while cooling. Use one cupful to make suds to soak clothes in, wring out and put into the boiler; use same quantity of soap for boiling the same. Try it; I have used it a long time.

A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, and then wrap them in cloths made very wet with cold water. The weight of the cloth, will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening farther.

To wash Windows: Dissolve a little washing soda in the water, if the glass is very dim with smoke or dirt. Do not let it run on the sash, but wash each pane with old flannel; dry quickly with a soft, clean towel, wiping the corners with especial care. Polish with chamois skin, or newspapers rubbed soft between the hands.

Washday is a holiday, thanks to Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring the fabric. Try it.

It may be laid down as a rule that all plants of whatever kind, if cut down and used as manure, impart more constituents to the earth than they take from it.

A small teaspoonful of molasses added to buckwheat batter each morning will make the cakes temptingly brown.

The most assiduous parental attention will frequently fail to prevent Coughs, Colds, Croup, etc. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a most valuable remedy to have convenient when needed Price 25 cents.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

A French inventor noticed the manner in which watery vapor in a warm room congeals against the glass during frosty weather and forms needle-like crystals, interlacing one another like the threads of a tissue. This observation gave him the idea of producing designs for textile fabrics by crystallizing various salt solutions on a sheet of clay. He first tried the sulphates of copper, zinc, iron, alumina and magnesia. He covered five clean glass plates each with solution of one of these salts, placed them in a horizontal position and allowed them to crystallize slowly by evaporation. He found further that the crystal form became more suited to his purpose when he added albumen, gum, starch or gelatine to the solution, while at the same time the crystals became more resistant. He found also that different temperatures influenced the forms of the crystals and that he could produce fantastic trees, flowers, stars, arabesques, roots, and even insects of interesting design. He went through many experiments, and ended by making the figures obtained permanent by electrotyping, for which purpose he caused the solutions to crystallize upon strong plates of copper or German silver. A clean sheet of lead placed on the finished crystallization, gave, by hydraulic pressure, a metallic counterpart of the same. Or he used sheets of softened gutta percha, which received the impression and could be used in making a copper deposit in the electric bath. The great problem, however, was to produce a continuous design which would fit around the rollers with which the patterns are printed on woven fabrics. The detached productions of the crystallization on his plates did not satisfy this condition. He substituted, therefore, in place of his flat plates, metallic cylinders similar to those used for producing the rollers for calico printing. By slowly turning them around their axis, while the solution on their surface evaporated, he obtained a design which satisfied the wants of the printer and the weaver for a continuous design without break in the whole length of the cloth. There are, however, some objections left. The crystallization is capricious and not sufficiently even and uniform, often leaving blanks which are larger than are agreeable to the purchaser of the fabric; but this may be overcome by experience and precaution. Another objection, however, appears impossible to correct. The two sides of the patterns do not match when different widths are joined at the selvedge of the cloth. It is argued this is of minor importance, as generally dressmakers and tailors pay no attention to it.

Daniel Ruggles, of Fredericksburg, Va., has recently taken out a patent for what he designates as a new and useful method of precipitating rain-falls from rain clouds. He proposes the employment of small balloons provided with explosives and arranged for simultaneous explosion. He contemplates not only to precipitate rainfalls, but also to check its fall in a given locality by causing the rain clouds to discharge rain before the given locality has been reached by such clouds.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and style of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All woman should exercise their wisdom in this way."—*New Haven Palladium*

Efforts to reduce monkeys to discipline have not very often been successful. A native of the province of Bengal has, however, trained several of them to work the cords by which the punka, or ventilating fan of India, is moved. They perform their task to perfection, and, thanks to their activity, keep the punkas in continuous motion, maintaining a constant, agreeable movement of air all through the room.

An examination of one hundred and seventy-eight log books of vessels sailing on the Atlantic Ocean within the past two years, indicates that the number of rainy days per annum in the region under consideration is a good deal larger than has been supposed, especially where the trade winds prevail.

A Protective Duty.

The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It imparts new vitality to the sick body and cures by eliminating obstructive matter.—*Democrat.*

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Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
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THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the country as a GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE, and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer it has no equal.

Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink, made from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

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Yours very truly,
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Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
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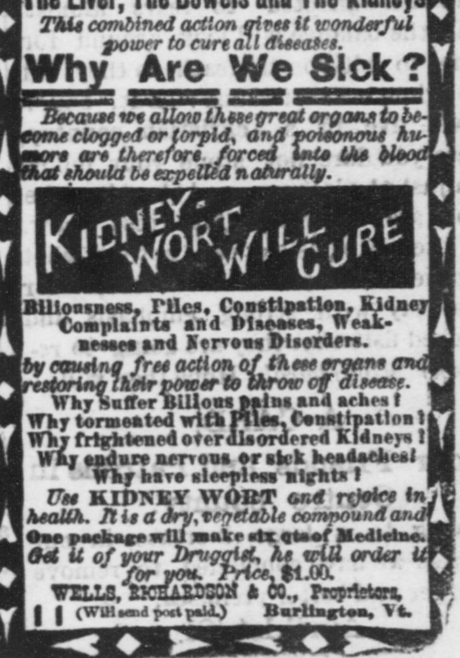

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